BENJAMIN HARRISON.

oother of the Noted Republican Leaders Whose Name is Prominently and Fre-quently Mentioned in Connection with

There are many indications from Indiana, says a writer in Harper's Weekly, which must strengthen the conclusion that the delegates to the Republican National con ention from that State will be instructed to vote for Benjamin Harrison as the candi-date for President. Political feeling is strong in Indiana. It tends in both pa to the selection of men of pronounced po-litical views and strict adherence to party practices. To the Republican politicians of the State who are favorable to the selection of a candidate about whose seal there can no question. General Harris a is an attractive figure. Not without reason; for he comes of a historic line, he has been a champion of his party for years, and he has qualities of head and heart that entitle him to be regarded as a "favorite son."

Major-General Harrison, an English an-

cestor, bore arms with Oliver Comment and rose with him to prominence in the revolution. It fell to his lot to sign the death-warrant of Charles L, and after the restoration he paid the penalty for this act being hanged October 13, 1660. Ber Harrison, the first descendant of Cromwell's General who appears in American history, was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, later a delegate to the ngress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, three times elected



Governor of Virginia, and a member of the His son was General William Henry Har rison, whose honomable career as a soldier and statesman oriminated in his ele the Presidency in 1840, to be followed by his death in the White House one month after his inauguration. John Scott Harrison, the son of President Harrison, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, O., in his grandfather's house, August 90, 1833. Physically and mentally viz us, he early manifested a desire to begin an active and independent cereer. At ele-teen he entered Minmi University, at Cxford. Ohand two years later was graduated He was a bright scholar, with an aptitude for grasping easily the knottiest prob and with a mind that adapted itself readily to discipline. He had an early inclination for the legal profession. On leaving college he began in Cincinnati, wit lege he began in Cincinnate.

Hon. B. Storer as his preceptor, the study of law, and in 1854 he entered upon this profession in Indianapolis. was twenty-one, square-sho fair-haired, rather serious, reserved in manner, with no inheritance except his tion and a good name, without acquaintance, but with a wife to provide for. A legisla-tive investigation, in which he secured employment through the Democratic Governor Joseph A. Wright, brought him into noth The ability that he displayed won for him From that time his abilities were fully or cupied. He seen acquired the reputation of consumate skill in the preparation of cases, became an expert examiner of witnesses, discussed legal questions in written briefs or oral arguments with convincing logic, and became one of the leaders of his profession as an advocate.

It was inevitable that he should drift into polities. With many young men of generous impulses he joined the Republican party, and with superior cratorical ability he soon became known as one of the best and most feurless Republican speakers. It amazed the Democrats of the State to see him challenge Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks to clared by the chairman of the meeting that next as quickly as Ben Harrison did Hen-dricks that Jan " 1 dricks that day." In 1800 he was a candidate the Lincoln campaign of that year be was elected. He cared little for the office except for the opportunity that it gave him to con

the study of his profession at an increase of income The outbrook of the rebellion soon dragged him from the life of the citizen to that regiment under the President's call 200,000 three-year troops. He received the first commission for the Seventieth Regi-ment, and as Second Lieutenant inspired such enthusiasm wherever he went that he soon ratsed Company A, was made Captain, helped to fill up the other companies of the regiment, and in less than a month had completed it, and was at its head as Morton signified a willingness to accept his with all his ability. He served through Kentucky and Tennessee up to January. the Twentieth Army Corps. His services had been highly honorable to him up to this time, but he had not yet reached his highassault at Resaca on May 15, 1864. The duty was gallantly performed, his command rushing irresistibly over the en-emy's terrible lines, and capturing both nes and guns. At Peach Tree creek, officer, General "Jo" Hooker, the most en thusiastic praise. On the battlefield he declared that he would make Colonel Harrison Brigadier General for his part in the fight. And he wrote a disputch to Secretary-

I War Stanton in which he recommended

his premotion, complimented his brigade for

foresight and valor, and advised his promo-

tion as a just recognition of his services and martial accomplishments. He served

through the war to its close. He took part

in the seige and battle of Nashville, was at

command participated in the final review

the great army became once more a part of

the surrouder of Johnston, and with his

of the Union forces at Washington befor-

mmon body of citizens. preme Court. Democratic in composition, clared vacant the office of Supreme Court Reporter, to which Harrison had been elected. Another reporter was elected. In the fall of 1884, after Atlanta had fallen, he took his first leave of absence. The State convention had nominated him again for the place from which he had been custed. Reaching home, he devoted him-self so effectively to the truck of the cancass for the thirty days accorded him that he was elected for another term. He declined a re-election in 1872, and until 1876 devoted himself diligently to the practice of his profession. In 1576 he was made the candidate for Governor, after he had declined to run, and after another candidate had been to run, and after another candidate had been nominated and had declined. He accepted the nomination as a public duty. After he had accepted it he devoted himself to the Means Committee four that such would be sentialized in feeding which protested work of the campaign with great energy, the result of recorning this measure and estimate the one-man never makes. Means Committee four that such would be

But there was great activity in soca the Republican and Democratic parties in Indi-sna in 1876. General Harrison was defeated, but he came out of the fight with extended acquaintance with the people of the State, and with increased National popularity. He as a prominent speaker in the campaign of 1880 in the East and the West. friends in Indiana had little difficulty in electing him to the place in the Senate of the United States about to be vacated by Joseph E. McDonald, and he took his seat

in that body on March 4, 1881.

Senator Harrison took his seat in the Senate upon the day upon which General Garfield was inaugurated. The session was an extra one for executive business only, and he simply attended and voted when oc-cusion arose. When the Senate reassembied in the following December, at the beginning of the Forty-seventh Congress, and opportunity offered, he assumed his share f the duties of the body. He did not force himself forward as a speaker. When he did speak he commanded attention. He was the warm friend of the soldier, and he spoke cordially in his behalf. Upon Chinese immigration he argued for a faithful regard of treaty obligations in enforcing exclusion. Service on the Mississippi River Commission prepared him to discuss familiarly all propositions brought forward for the imvement of the navigation of that stream. One day in July, 1882, the Senate heard him at his best. His colleague, Senator Voorhees, in discussing a revenue reduction bill, had made a characteristically loose and reckless cration, laying stress upon some phrases in which he had ridiculed the Republicans for taking the tax off perfumery waited for just this speech. When Senator Voorhees concluded, Senator Harrison began, and stepping down into the arena in front of the desks, and approaching the Democratic side, he went on, without notes, to belabor his colleague most vigorously and unmercifully for nearly an hour. It was the most brilliant speech delivered by Mr. Harrison during his term in the Senate. Senator Voorhees never sought occasion

aguin to provoke him to answer In the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress Senator Harrison's principal speeches were made upon the civil service, the Blair Educational bill, and on the Misissipi river scheme of improvement. While he favored the general purpose of the civilservice law then under consideration, and afterward voted for it, he contended for the perfect freedom of the Government employe to contribute for political purposes. On February 12, ISM, he expressed himself very you this subject. "I should regard he said, "as little less than a slave if as an American citizen I believed, let me say for illustration, in the doctrine of proion, in which my colleague also takes an receiving a salary of \$2,000 a year, I was not allowed to contribute to the purchase of documents or the distribution of speeches that were calculated to empress upon the public mind the views I held." He voted for the Civil-Service bill, and later on, after President Cleveland became the appointing wer, he vigorously criticised instances of from the letter and spirit of the law. During the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress General Harrison was heard in many speeches on the Biair Educational bill, to which he made many serious objections. In one speech on this subject he said: "There is a giving that pauperizes; there is a giving that enfeebles. It is against that sort of giving that I protest. The wisest

We should carefully avoid that giving which creates a disposition to learn and to expect, which takes the stamina and strength and self-dependence out of men.
That principle will, I think, apply to the giving which is proposed by this bill."
After the inauguration of President Cleveland, and when the Republicans of the Sen-ate took issue with the Executive about appointments, Senator Hurrison was heard on several occasions in speeches of a critical character. He was heard very infrequently of Indiana to control the Legislature in order that he might be chosen to succeed hoself. Senator Harrison was confident | noblest American of his time. that the State and Legislature could be carby a small majority, electing David Turnic practice of his profession at Indianapolis.

managers of benevolence in these late

er should always be so regulated as to say

recipient the lost faith in his ability to take

Personally, General Harrison is somewhat under the average height, but his straight, strong figure, solderly bearing and easy dignity of manner make him a noticeable person among men. His hair is very fair, and his face is clothed in a blonde beard in which there veneering of Senatorial reserve. He was ready to talk upon all public subjects freely. and having something to say on most sub-jects that it is worth while to bear. As an speaking clearly, without fatigue, and with no merely perfunctory real, and with a voice of silvery resonance and great pene-

A Republican Bill.

Plain and candid speech is best, and the Minneapolis Tribuse makes a point of using it. It says: We are therefore entirely ready to say that in our opinion the Repubcans in Congress ought to have set the Democrats a good example carly in the session by preparing a revenue bill of the sort that would seem wise and timely. We are further ready to say that in our epinion the Republican minority of the Ways and Means Committee made a big mistake in not submitting as their minority report a complete bill of their own, instead of the KcKinley criticisms on the Mills bill. True, the Democrats are in power and responsible for legislation. But the interests of the country are paramount to the game of politics, and the patriotism to proceed, with reference to necessary legislation, as if they were in power. It is not too late yet for the Republicans to frame a bill embodying their idea of revenue reform and reduction. They qualities drew from his commanding missed an opportunity, when the reports beer, General "Jo" Hooker, the most enoussion opens, a week or two bance, there will be time to move as an amendment by substitution a complete Republican bill. frankly what they want and what they would do if they were in power.

> DODGING THE SILVER ISSUE. Administrationists Moving to Keep the Question Out of the Presidential Campaign-Probability That the Bond-Pur-chase Bill Will Not Be Reported Back. The President is seeking to dodge the silver issue, says a recent Washington dispatch in the Chicago Inter Oren. The in-troduction by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, of a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the Secretary of the Treasury has power under existing law to purchase United States bonds with the accumulated surplus in the Treasury, and that e opinion of the House such disposition of the surplus is desirable, is generally in-Ways and Means will not report back to House this session the bill with the Book silver amendment. The reasons for this determination on the part of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee are not far to seek. There is little doubt but that if the Bond-Buying bill as amended by the Senate should Judge Gresham is not. Harriso be submitted to the House for action it would pass. The House is hardly so conservative that the Band Buying bill as it came to the front as the leader of the party after

they don't, at present, care to myste too financial debate that would be certain to follow or precipitate into the Presidential camdisturbing an element as the silver respect represent the policy of the Administration. Should the bill, as amended by the Senate, be passed by the House and go to the President it can hardly be possible in paigns, while here in Indiana they fight the view of the record which the latter has made upon the silver question that he would

sign it. A vote at this time is not regarded as dehas accomplished the object which was originally sought by the passage of the bouses of the provisions of existing law which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury in certain efreumstances to use the surplus for the purchase of bonds. The whether this paragraph in the Appropria-tion bill would confer the necessary power. subject, for, that the authority is vested in and the leaders of both parties in the Sen-ate are prepared to maintain that construction of existing statutes. If the House authority under existing law, the Adminis-

circumstances would undoubtedly feel authorized, should an emergency arise, to use the surplus for the purchase of bonds. It is evident that if the Ways and Means nmittee can prevent it there will not be a silver discussion in the House at this ses-But it may be doubted whether the Ways and Means Committee will have the power to prevent it. The resolution which Mr. Breckenridge has introduced if reported to the House would furnish a very convenient text for a general financial discussion. Possibly party pressure might be brought to boar by adopting the previous question to prevent amonding the resolu-tion, but it will Lardly be possible to wholly prevent a debate which would involve the rul discussion of the silver question.

STILL FOR BLAINE.

Sturdy Words for the Man Who Has Se Long Been a Leader in the Party.

Some of our Republican contemporaries are arguing, against their own honest conthe contest has been the best thing that

"as wax to receive and as marble to retain."

Let us not disguise the fact. The withdrawni of James G. Plaine-now known to be definite and not to be reconsidered - has taken from the ranks the leader who could have carried the party to victory, if any body can. Let us not kick the lien when he is down by even the slightest insimuation that his withdrawal has been to the benefit of the Republican party. James G. Blaine will never be President of these United States, but he will live with the most the name of Grover Cleveland shall have of James G. Riulne will be taught to prot-

may properly be called, a much better feel-ing now exists than that which obtained a few weeks ago, and a sort of tagit understanding is being reached which may fortunately avert many of the complica-tions recently threatened. Both sides are moderating their partisanism and their language, and are endeavoring to recognize the fact that there is a radical differ ence between the positions of General Har-rison and Judge Gresham with reference to the Presidential nomination. This dif-ference is that the former is an avowed candidate, a positive quantity, while the other is not. Harrison is to be put forward as the candidate of Indiana, as a local lead-er, a "favorite son," while Gresham, if a quantity at all in the convention canvass. a general and unmistakable demand for him from other States. General Harrison will be placed in nomination as the choice of Indiana when that State shall be called, and ex-Governor Porter will probably make

the nominating speech.
Gresham will not be placed in nomination at all; at least not from Indiana. He is but this phase of the situation, now becoming general here, is simplifying matters in In diana and slowly removing some of the difficulties which have loamed up so omineasly before the party, and is at the same time softening some of the asperities which recently found expression in the press and in the conversation of party leaders. Harrison men and Gresham men agree that the true policy henceforth as to so shape party affairs that the ex-Senator shall be fairly presented to the country as shall be asked for on the ground that he is the lender of the party in this State, a man eminently fit to be President, and able to remove Indiana from the list of doubtful States. If, after this unanimous and enthusiastic presentation of his name, the country refuses to take him up and nominate him, and at the same time displays a willinguess to take Gresham instead, then Indiana is to throw her thirty votes solid for

the Federal Judge. But, while agreeing as to the principle which shall govern their action, the adherents of the two worthy sons are unable to settle details. Each side is suspicious of the other. In either camp there are injudiclous and rash partisans prone to say foolish things. The Harrison men fear treachery and the Gresham men are afraid that the ex-Senator's partisans will, notwith ng their fat of rule or ruin. Each side will go to Chi cago watchful and suspicious of the other, and all the tact, fairness, skill and forbearance of the leaders and delegates will be required to avert a state of things that will prevent the nomination of any Indianian. In another way a wide distinction is to be drawn between the position of Harrison and that of Gresham, and lookers on in other States must draw this distinction carefully before they can understand the situation General Harrison is a politician. here. leader. Gresham never was. Both are pop

had so long wielded. Yet marrison soon developed some of the qualities which in Morten others had protested against. It could not be otherwise, for the essential of question which the leaders of both parties leadership in a State where the fighting has had expected would for an indefinite period lie dormant. It is believed that the leaders of the Ways and Means Committee in this Western State have been willing to give

ground over inch by mon year atter year.
Of course Harrison became, though not in the offensive sense, a "boss," and the ne cossities of leadership made him a practi sirable, especially as the Administration cal politician, an associate of politicians, an organizer and chief among the again has he stumped the State, meet-Bond-Buying bill in the House. That purpose was to secure a re-ensetment by both part in politics, and forming amongst them many acquaintanceships and friendships County, legislative, Congressional and State officials, all local committee-men, the men who attend primaries and all as delegates Secretary of Treasury has had doubts in conventions, know him and look up to him whether this paragraph in the Appropria- loyally. Fire is their leader, and esprit de tion bill would confer the necessary power.

There can no longer be any doubt as to in this State. There is no discounting his what the opinion of the Senate is upon that popularity. It is true that he has made some enemies, and not a few have protested against him for the reason that they pro tested against Morton, but his great strength with his party can not be de To some extent it is a machine popularity shall also declare that there is sufficient but it is a machine that carries Indiana. It is also true that on both occasions when he tration will have received the expression of opinion of the two houses, even if not conGovernor in 1873 and for Senator two years The Secretary of the Treasury under such that reflects no particular discredit on him, for the circumstances were abnormal.

Judge Gresham's lines have been cast in different places. He has nover been a can-didate before the people, except in his Con-gressional district, and he has never stumped the State. Not many of the working members of the party know him, and he has had little or nothing to do with politics and politicians. Yet he has developed surprising popularity, and even among Har-rison's most earnest friends is mentioned with respect and admiration .- Chicago Trib

A Splendid Opportunity Missed.

The Cleveland Leader some time since re ferred to the fact that the Argentine Republic had offered to give an annual subsidy of \$150,000 for a steamship line from Buenos Ayres to the United States, provided this Government would do the same That was a splendid opportunity to estab lish direct communication with that pros-perous and rapidly growing South Amervictions, that the witdrawal of Blaine from loan country, and had it been taken ad could have happened for the party; that it foreign trade must have resulted. But the has healed up all sores; and that the party Democratic free traders of the present Adwill now present a solid front to the enemy.
We do not believe it, says the San Francisco Chronics. We do not believe that they advantage of it, and the opportunity was lost. believe it. They are simply doing the best. An English steumship line took the offer under circumstances which they know have which the United States Government igbeen of disadvantage to the Republican nored, and now steamers leave Burno party. James G. Blaine is to-day the abiest Ayres at intervals of three days for Eu living American, the representative and that a little assistance from Cangress is all type of every thing that is most distinctively that is needed to get a good share of the and patriotically American. He is the most ruph, while not one one comes to the United magnificent exponent of the principles of States direct. Mr. J. C. Curlin, an Ameri-the Republican party. Following upon the heels of Cleveland's free-trade message, the in an interview what this oversight has ingtion of Blaine to become the can- cest the United States. He shows that the didate of the Republicans leaves that purty wonderful resources of the South American republic hold out alluring influenments Who so shie as he to voice forth in trum-bet tones the principle of protection to American labort Who, like he, so endeared France and Germany. There is reason to the interests of John Bull than those of Un-

MR. CLARKSON TALKS.

Mr. Claritson, of the Des Moines Registe. was recently in Chicago on his way East in the interest of Mr. Allison. In an interview with a newspaper man he said:

"lows is thoroughly in earnest in the support of Mr. Allison. Eleven hundred delegates rose up in our State convention and voted for him. He has no enemies. All the talk about the lowa delegation not man of straw, while the delegates are realby for Blaine, is nonsense. The members of the delegation are Allison's oldtime friends, triends of twenty years' standing. They are as ardently for Allison as they Harrison and Greshum in the Hoosler ever-were for Blaine. lows is an enthusi-State—A Truifiel Report of How Mat-ters Stand Between the Adherents of the Iwo Men.

We will have three thousand men bere dur-Between the two factions, if factions they ing the convention in campaign uniform, Albson club men. We think well of other candidates, but Allison is the man of the people. In 1876 and 1889 we had good men to present, but we supported Blaine because we thought he was the man. Now we think

Allison is the man. "I have been in three National conventions and voted for Biaine each time. I have not abuted one tittle of my admiration for him, but I knew he is entirely out of the question. I know he wants to be considered

"Is there a possibility of Blaine's nomina-

"No. He has put himself beyond the reach of a nomination by his own motion and desire. His withdrawal was sincere, and other men have been making their can didacy on that understanding. Blaine can not be a candidate. The talk about his health is manufactured. He is as healthy is he ever was, and in July he will come home to help elect the numinee. How ceuse lessly enmity and calumny have bunted a man se generous that he is incapable of en-

Clarkson said: "In 1862 he was elected to the lower House from a Democratic district, the Dubuque district. His personal popu larity made it Republican. Then he was elected to the Senate and twice re-elected by acciamation. He is an acclamation man. He was for hard money and resumption when John Sherman was for soft money and inflation. Another thing about him appeals to American feelings. He was born and reared in a log cabin and made the money to educate himself. He always sustained the party policy in a protective and yet he has always been in favor of reductions where they were practicable.
Allison people feel very comfortable about New York. He has many friends there and the business interests have confidence in him. Depew is the mest popular man ic the State and could no doubt get the delegation if he wanted it. He fits the Eastern situation very well, but he does not suit the anti-monopolistic feeling in the West. If he were a private citizen and not a railread president he would be the man or the occasion. He is one of the three or

four greatest men in the country. "The nomination is coming West and lies between Allison, Sherman, Harrison and Gresham Gresham has many of the ele-ments of greatness. I like and admire Gresham very much. If he had his own State he would be a great factor. We don't know any thing of his running strength, for be has always been an appointive official. I don't like to hear any thing said belitting Harrison. A great family the Barrisons. They began in the colonial times, and they bey have had a man on guard ever since. Pretty good blood isn't it? Can we carry the country without Indiana? Can not Har

rison carry Indiana!" Mr. Ciarkson was asked what the Republican platform ought to be in its tariff declarations. Said he: "A plank like the one in 1884 would be a good one. It was for the protective policy and for any practica-ble medification of the tariff wherever the protective policy will permit and the public interest demand. There should be no pro-hibition in the National platform. Prohibition is a State police regulation, practicable in agricultural States like Iowa, but not so in States where there are large cities, like Illinois, Obio and New York."

THEY SAW IRVING.

Two Young Ladies Who Saw Henry and Ellen-What They Thought of Them. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. "Did you see Irving and Ellen Terry in

"Did I! I should think so !" "Wasn't it grand?"

"Wasn't Irving sweet as the Vicar!" "Perfectly so!" I wanted to kiss him all "What a lovely smile he had all through

He looked like a saint." "And like a demon in 'Faust." "I don't see how he does it." Nor L

"And wasn't Ellen Terry sweet!" "A perfect angel?"
"She ships around like a girl of sixteen."

" and she's forty."
" Every day of it."
" And hus a group daughter."

I know it. "I'd like to know how she ever hops steps and jumps across the stage the way she does in the third act and flops down that bench without breaking her back."

"They say it took her months to learn how to do it gracefully."
"I believe it. I never could do it. Doesn't

" Perfectly charming?" Wasn't she grand when she and the Squire have their little row!" Oh, I cried through that.

"Cried? I howled And wasn't Irving beautiful when he tried to preach to Oliva and couldn't? he? I declare, there wasn't dry thread in my handkerchief when he broke down and said: 'To my heart! To my hearti

"And she wasn't slow in getting there either, was shell "I guess not. You wouldn't have been, either, I guess."

"Wasn't it lovely when they came home together?" Oh, perfectly so! I was to afraid Olivia's

mother wouldn't forgive her."
"I knew she would." "And when the children and all came in

and kissed her I tell you I cried like fury." "Who wouldn't!"

"But I wouldn't have forgiven the Squire." " Handsome as he was!".

"No I wouldn't!"

Oh, you would, too." "I wouldn't!"

"You would." "He was horrid"

"But the play was lovely." "Oh, bequisfu

"And I. too.

"Good-bye." - Zenas Dane in, Detroit Free

BREWSTER.

The Late Ex-Attorney-General of Arthur's Cabinet-Sketch of His Life. [Special Washington Correspondence.] Ex-Attorney-General Brewster was regretted more, probably, than any Cabinet Minister who retired with President Ar-

quaint, odd figure in that Cabinet. Every one has heard how he lost his manly heanty in boyhood through his heroism in saving the life of his little sister who had fallen into so open fire-place in his father's house that moment on through life Mr. ster was sman to be stared at wherever he wend Such a frightful face seldem When he was Attorney-General he was

in the habit of walking about the streets of Washington a great deal, and he was on the floor of the Senute or Heuse nearly every day during the winter. How he did dress! First there were white trousers. These he wore, summer and winter-snow-

white and very baggy.

Then came an old-gold waistcoat of the ancient style, all speckled with small red silk es. Over this was a blue frock-coat, such as French fops were in the forties. The buttons were brass and the skirts plenifold. His collars were chokers, high, large stiff. His neckerchief was wound around his throat three or four times and tied with long, loose ends. His shirts and wristbands der above wonders. It was tall, square, white, furry. The brim was perfectly flat, and when the quaint old man strode about



with his coattails and necktic fluttering, his silk, fuzzy hat stuck on the tack of his head and his gold-headed cane flourishing, you

can faney what a picture he made. But he was a good and kind old man. Great as a lawyer and annistakably hon-est he did his duty well. His motto was: "Truth is my shield." The first Mrs. Brewster was a German baruposs; the sec-end a daughter of Robert J. Walker, whom he first met when she was a clerk in the Treasury and he was arguing a case here. Mr. Browster's sister disliked his first wife, and went to Italy, where she now live Mr. Brewster left two children by his first wife, and little Benny, his wife's son. Mr. Brewster's face is the the Attorney-Generals in the Department of Justice. He would never allow his portrait to be made.

CANDIDATE CHAT.

Garden City (Kan.) Seasonal: Judge Gres-ham is no politician; neither is he a policy-worker. Whatever he believes to be right he adheres to and so expresses himself, re gurdless of consequences. Philadelphia Forth American: county convention has declared for Cam-eron for Pendent. If this thing is not

stopped some of the other beams wandering about the State may got damaged. Denver Republican: That Mr. Deport pos sesses many qualities of fitness for the Presidency will not be questioned, but that his record as a ruitway man is wholly against him in this connection is beyond all

entered upon his office he declared that ap-pointees in the Perritories should be selected from residents of the Territories. As in the case of his civil-service premises, he has falled to make good his words. Every for-ernor and leading efficial has been chosen from defeated and broken-down politicians

Torre Haute Represe (Rep.): Republicans in this part of the State believe that Conin any purson the basis believe that the convention to the convention backed by a salid rote from this State. They also believe that the best man should win, and if Judge Getafran is found to be the best man the Republicans of the Right district will join General Harrisso in giring him beauty and loyal support. There is, we say, no contention been that leads to "last disch" support of any man. New York Sun: We believe it is still

from the resources of the party to easing from the dissume to which Mr. Corneland has reduced the curse that these posts ago put itself into his hands. The committee of the great Democrafic besier of New York, David it Hill, would put the corress upon a ground mann, the Democrafic cash first and furniture were being dusted a ground mann, the Democratic cash first.

victory and not destruction; and so would the nomination of that ideal, wise and heroicold Roman of sintesmanship, Samuel

Buffalo (Minn.) Journal: Judge Gresham is unquestimably one of the strongest can-didates for Presidential honors, not only in brain power, but in popular feeling among the masses. His personal character is above reproach; his record in the Cabinet, his daring bravery on the field of battle, all show the stirring qualities which fit him to lead his party to victory. In case he should be chosen, his friends claim that William Waiter Pheips, of New Jersey, would stand

an excellent chance for second place. Boston Advertiser: We have already called attention more than once to the im pressive declaration in Mr. Cleveland's icttor accepting the nomination in 1834, that eligibility to re-election was a serious dan-ger to the Republic, and have naturally assomed that he would not seriously think of exposing the Republic to such danger through any purely soldish ambition of his own. For though he is still eligible by law, he must know that the practical effect of his acceptance would seriously damage the moral effect of his injunction.

he is a candidate for the Presidential nomi. to his milk mother for his natural refresh nation on the Republican ticket. He has Michigan behind him. Furthermore, he is a man of experience, brains, wealth and yarious nationalities. So, between it is difficult and the same of the population of the people, there would not admission for a Presidential candidate.

Sometimes of the people, there would not be very much content, and probably not as a proper of the people, there would not be very much vertically and probably not as the property of the people, there would not be very much vertically and probably not as the property of the people, there would not be very much vertically and probably not as the property of the people, there would not be very much vertically and probably not as the people, there would not be very much vertically and probably not as the people.

Lincoln into service. He has never said be would decline a nomination for the first or shall be put or to select his post of duty.

Boston Herald: Senator Allison's Mentification of himself with the silver is pull-tion of the country in his speech hist work ture, put it in portable shape and save it from must be accepted as a more of a canal-date for the Presidency Mr Allison speaks seldom in the Senate, and never except after careful deliberation. He has the reputation of the shrowdest observer nection with the large, even the increasing prependerance of the unfority for silver in Congress, may mean that, under the lead of the silver States, that subject is to be made an issue in the Republican National convention. It would be just like the leng head of Mr. Allison to autorpate such a state of affairs.

Nashville Democrat: If a man wants to be President of the United States, Algor thinks he should come out and say so, taking slave odd million people into his considence from the first. Alger is entirely right about this. The people are getting tired of having such chesnus worked off on them as the "office should seek the man. and "I am in the hands of my friends." They knew well enough that an office which has to go about with a luntern in the day time looking for a mon is generally an effice without honor, salary or perquisites, and such an office would have to seek the average poistician long and dilligently before it would find him. Governor Alger doesn't mind saying that he wants the thing and intends to get it if he can. And for his honesty and frankness we wish Governor Alger just as much luck as a mossback Democrat can con-sistently wish a stalwart Republican.

Indianapolis Journal: Ohio will go to Chicago for John Sherman, as it eught to; Iowa will come for William B. Allison, as it ought to, and Indiana will go for General Ben Harrison, as it ought to do, heartily, enthusiastically, earnestly. Any half-hearted support on the part of either of the States named would absolutely destroy the man; lows will not oppose or do injustice. In sweet notes they cry out: to Justice Samuel F. Miller by maniy and . "Kum Amerikanee!" Lat injustice to Judge Gresham by giving to word sugar. It must have been provoking General Harrison the cordial and unwavering support that is his due. "Sherifinia hair ola chok kum," or, to

McPhurson (Kan.) Presents: It is plain, translate freely: however, that Mr. Blaine did not think his strength had increased; he clearly saw that lamb? ous period in the history of the Republic, in sught not to be for Mr. Blaine. After Mr. Blaine, there is no other great leader to whom public sentiment yields ascendency. Of the dozen or more prominent men mentioned in connection with the Presidency, Mr. Ingulls is the poer of all, and towers above the many like Saul. Why not henor our own statesman, as lowe has honored

A Maine paper tells the following story, in which a Kennebec home buyer figures: "Mr. James Kregan had bargained at Prince Ed-ward Island for a fine horse, the price to be \$175, and was just about to hand over the money when he remarked: 'The halter goes with the horse, of course; I have none with The halter in question was an old one, worth perhaps forty cents. 'Ob, po,' replied the owner; 'if you want the halter I want my pay for it." This was too much for our genial friend Keegan, and quoth he: "How much do you want for your old halter? "Seventy five ents,' was the reply. 'All right,' said Kno gan. 'Here's your seventy-five cents: that's And as he passed over the change be quietly took off the (now his) halter, put the \$175 hack into his pocket, stepped into his burgy owner to imment the loss of a good sale and to get home his bridjeless borse as best he might."-New Age.

A Portable Trumpet Telephor A young electrician near Cincinnati has invented a speaking trumpet that will act as a sort of a portable telephone, and carry the human voice a distance of four miles. Indeed, it is said that already, although the discovery is in its swaddling cirches, convermtions in an ordinary tone of voice have becarried on between parties four and a quarter miles spart, while it is claimed that the in-strument has a "well defined range" of twenty-six miles. This instrument would be of great value to political wire workers who wait to beer from distant districts before making up their returns. The only objection seems to be that everybody within the miles or the twenty-six miles, as the case may be, can bear the conversation as well as the person to whom it is addressed. It would

The exking of Gods, who lately died at Calcutta, was as particular about mentions and cleanliness as the proverbial featch he found a stray bird's feather among the flowers or a few straws or without leaves lying about he would fine the gardener and the watchman of the day three days' pay. The same panalty was inflicted on any indoor servent who left a speck of dust or scrap of litter about the palace, where floors, walls, and ferniture were being dusted and cleaned

IN A TUPK'S HAREN

OMEN OF DIFFERENT NATIONALL TIES NOT ALWAYS HARMONIOUS.

Jomestic Paraphernalia of the Family. Feminine Coquetry and Masculine Vanity-"Lambs of America"-A Senso tional Story.

In the harem of a well to do Turk there is a leading lady called the buyuk hanours. She is the principal of the establishment-the only wife, perhaps, of the pasha. Her home may be full of firmale relatives, for the Turk is nothing if not hospitable. Now and then a buffoon is on good terms with the family, and especially with the children. One thing, however, is to be remarked: the very young children do not wear the yashmak or the feridile, but otherwise their costume is al most the same as their mother's, and that of the boy is very ormical. Almost before they are wenned they are dressed up in the full Albany Energy General Russell A Alger, uniform of a pasha or military officer-governor of Michican is an entraordinary man. Like many another "favorite son," a child, when tired of his uniform, rushing mont.

Atlanta Diffusor. The Diffuser has the much contentment, as in spring or summer. greatest admiration for "Our Fob." and if
there is any trait he is free from it is selfish reminds one of the nonscire ancestors of
ness. From the crown of his head to the these people. The very beds lie around as if sole of his feet we believe the great Lincoln—about to be picked up, packed and carried off, to be a patriot. He has said repeatedly be Great wicker trunks and camel's hair socks to be a patriot. He has said repeatedly be Great wicker trunks and camels hair moke has no desire to be President, and he means are handy, in which the rich stuffs, apparel it; but this does not und can not deny the and furniture may be stowed away in a people their absolute right to draft Mr. hurry, so that ut the shortest notice the do mestic paraphernalia of a family may either be packed in these round wicker trunks, second pizes. He is too good a citizen and ready for the calque or the back of a don-too loyal a Republican to dictate where he key, or in these camel hair sacks, which suggost the wandering Seljukians of six centuries ago. Besides, as fires are common, it is con-

> about the building, so as to prevent and extinguish conflagrations. In the Ramaran season this life of the harem is much medified. It is an error to suppose that the women are regarded, either in the teachings of the Koran or otherwise, as souliess persons.

the flames. In the larger houses there is a watchman, kept going her or his rounds

When these inmates take the opportunity of their freedom to move around the city with their peerless beauty half displayed, either upon foot or in the slow progress of their car-ringes at the grand promenades, there may be chances for some direction. A forward girl may make mischief for a whole harem or family. She may not mean it, she may be childish and smile insolver outly on strangers Her signs and coquetry really go for nothing but the varity of the other sex is inflamed, and trouble ensues. Existence inside the harem is too vapid for some constitutions, Some of the harsh abjurations about these beauties may have a piquant foundation Doubties there is more smoke than fire in these stories. When we read in an American paper of the fascinating and mysterious bean I fail to find the facts to bear out the ro

I have been told by a gentleman, now a leading lawyer of New York, and formerly a teacher of mathematics in the American (Robert) college, upon the hills of Ronnell-Hissar, that when he and the students were accustomed to promenade along the stony quays, even as far down as Beckitash, in the time of Abdul Azir, the palace was full of the wives and echalisques of this amorous sultan. They could be seen only in dim profile, by our professor and the students, behind the lattices. Were they heard? They State can push its favorate upon the attention of the convention is by giving him an honest and honorable support. One will being troubless and the chart. aker by giving such support to John Sher call our innocent peripatetics of the quay!

"Kum Amerikanee" Lamb of Americal

"Good evening, much confectionated

These students still live to make autonory

success, and that the party could not afferd in Bulgaria, preach the gospei in Armenia, to devote twenty years in the most mement and practice law in New York. They were not made lamb chops by the beadsumn of a fruitiess effort to elect any man. To say
Ariz. These young men were as innecent as
that Kansas is for Biaine, goes without say.
the lambs to which they were likened; and ing, but that is not the question; is New the young women equally so Still, they were York Indians, New Jersey and Connecil-playful-lambs are playful. The most beautiful of the women of the

capital are not very closely veiled. They have a way, in the presence of the sterner sex, of revealing, in spite of the veil, the contour of their face, and the exquisite complexion which their incessant bathing bestown I have in my mind an article in an American paper purporting to have been written but May from Constantinopie. It pretends to give a sensational account of the conduct of these beauties in their promonates by the "Se Waters."

These stories are born of the sound pen. Some writer desires to get his penny a line, and he represents the bancam, not as giving her numerous lovers the sack, in our housely phrane but as actually killing them for sell miety. And thus a story goes that a beau-tiful houri of a pasha's harem in Cairo actually killed 150 beautiful Greek gentlemen whom she had induced by her firtations to enter her siren home-and all within three brief years! And thus, too, the old story about the make filled with such degenerate beauties being sunk as the river where it was deepest. These are the illusions of the re-mancist. The Moslem cares more than is represented about the defection in his harem. is he not a Mostern! What is writ is writ, and he can divorce and wad againt-From S. S. Con's "Deversions of a Dig

Diphtheria from Common Mosq. The theory that were common mold fungl, growing under certain conditions, may origi-nate diphtheria or transmit it, is correlar-

The Future of Burmah.

There can be no resconable doubt that there is a prosperous future awaiting that rich and beautiful country. The marvelous change that has come over Mandalay, even In the few months since annexation, b what may be looked for over the whole land. Pegu, with a surface of about 27,000 square miles, had in 1858, or five years after the annexation, a population of only about 100,000 in 1861 this had increased to 2.250,000. About 100,000 acres are recisioned every year from the jungle and beloght under cultivati and this province is now the greatest rice producing country in the east, and the most regressive and prospectors portion of the indian emptre. Upper Burmah and the subcessinate states with an area of nearly 200,000 square more-that is, a country as impa as France-time a population collected at may 1,000,000. Upper Burmah is not, like Lower Burmah a great rice field; hat there are large tracts under rive cultivation, and a temperate elimina for which some part of

the country or other may not be suitable -The English cavalry have never been armed with revolvers, although it is corrected that a more has no chance against a revolver